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Application No.1-314924

Application Date: December 4, 1989

Inventor: S.ENDO, M.ISHII, Y.SAKURAI

Applicants: TERMO Corporation et al.

1. Title of the invention

MEDICAL DEVICES AND METHODS FOR PRODUCING THE

SAME

2. What is claimed is:

(1) A medical device used in contact with blood wherein a surface to be brought into contact with blood is formed from a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural units represented by the following

Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R" is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400; and wherein said surface is present as a spherulite.

(2) A medical device according to Claim 1 wherein the mean diameter of said spherulite is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

(3) A method for producing a medical device used in contact with a blood, wherein a surface of a substrate to be brought into contact with blood

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(2) A medical device according to Claim 1 wherein the mean diameter of said spherulite is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

(3) A method for producing a medical device used in contact with a blood, wherein a surface of a substrate to be brought into contact with blood

is coated with a solution containing a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R" is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400; and then dried at 40 to 80 °C to form a layer of said polymeric compound having a surface which is present as a spherulite.

(4) A method for producing a medical device according to Claim 3 wherein the dry thickness of the layer of said polymeric compound is 0.1 to 5.0 µm.

(5) A method for producing a medical device according to Claim 3 or 4 wherein the mean diameter of said spherulite is 0.5 to 50.0 µm.

(6) A method for producing a medical device used in contact with blood, wherein a melt molding step is performed using a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R" is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400; and then the molded surface is treated with a solvent and dried at 40 to 80 °C to form a spherulite on the surface.

(7) A method for producing a medical device according to Claim 6 wherein the mean diameter of said spherulite is 0.5 to 50.0 µm.

### 3. Detailed Description of the Invention

#### <Technical Field to which the Invention Belongs>

The present invention relates to a medical device used in contact with blood such as a component of a blood circuit, as well as a method for producing the same.

#### <Prior Art>

An extracorporeal circuit of blood is formed from various tubes, connectors for connecting the tubes, an artificial organ (artificial lung, artificial kidney) and the like, and a polyvinyl chloride is mainly used to form a tube and polypropylene or polycarbonate is mainly used to form a connector and a casing for an artificial organ.

These materials are selected because they exhibit excellent mechanical properties and processability, and are highly safe to humans (no effluent or toxicity) and can be produced from low-priced materials. Nevertheless, some of these materials involve problems in terms of the compatibility with blood. Thus, blood circulation for a prolonged period may cause a thrombus on the surface in contact with the blood.

Accordingly, it is required to infuse an anticoagulant such as heparin continuously into a circuit if a long-term blood circulation is intended, but in view of an adverse effect on a human body such as a postoperative hemorrhagic tendency the continuous infusion of an anticoagulant described above is not preferred and rather should be avoided as long as possible.

As a result, it has been desired to develop a material as a constituent of a blood circuit which requires no anticoagulant medication but which itself has an antithrombotic performance.

<Problems that the invention is to solve>

The present invention has been made in view of the disadvantage associated with a prior art described above and its objective is to provide a medical device which itself has an antithrombotic activity as well as a method for producing the same.

<Means for solving the problems>

The objective described above can be accomplished by the present invention described below.

Thus, the present invention is a medical device used in contact with blood wherein a surface to be brought into contact with the blood is formed from a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R'' is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400; and wherein said surface is present as a spherulite.

It is preferred that the mean diameter of the spherulite described above is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu$ m.

Furthermore, the present invention is a method for producing a medical device used in contact with blood, wherein a melt molding step is performed using a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating unit structural units represented by the following Formulae I and II:

(Formula I and Formula II)

wherein R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring residue, R'' is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms, n is 1 to 180 and m is 1 to 400; and then the molded surface is treated with a solvent and dried at 40 to 80  $^{\circ}$ C to form a spherulite on the surface.

It is preferred that the mean diameter of the spherulite described above is 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ .

A medical device of the invention and a method for producing the same are further detailed below.

In a medical device of the invention, a layer of a polymeric compound consisting of the repeating structural unit represented by the following Formulae I and II shown below is formed on the surface at which the medical device (substrate) and blood is in contact.

Such polymeric compound is commonly referred to as a segmented nylon.

#### (Formulae I and II)

The moiety shown as Formula I represents a polyether repeating unit, while the moiety shown as Formula II represents a polyamide repeating unit. The moiety shown as Formula I and the moiety shown as Formula II are bound to each other via an ester bond.

In Formula I, R is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 4 carbon atoms such as ethylene, isopropylene, tetramethylene groups and the like, and n is 1 to 180, preferably 0 to 60.

In Formula II, R' is a straight alkylene group having 2 to 10, preferably 4 to 8 carbon atoms or an aromatic ring-containing group such as a benzene ring and R'' is a straight or branched alkylene group having 2 to 7 carbon atoms. While the combination of R' and R'' is not particularly limited, one capable of forming of a crystalline-nocrystalline micro-domain structure is preferred for the purpose of improving the anticoagulant activity.

For this purpose, the polyamide moiety (polymer) represented by Formula II is preferably one having a high crystallinity, such as those having the straight hydrocarbon groups whose numbers of the carbon atoms are both even numbers, such as an octamethylene group as R' and a hexamethylene group as R''.

Also in Formula II, m is 1 to 400, preferably 1 to 120.

While the relationship between the polymer units of Formulae I and II in terms of the quantities in an entire polymer is not particularly limited, it is preferable that the moiety represented by Formula I is present in an amount of 10 to 50 % by weight of the entire polymer.

While the molecular weight of such polymer compound (segmented nylon) is not particularly limited, it is preferably 10,000 to 300,000, more preferably 20,000 to 100,000.

Examples of such segmented nylon include those shown below.

[1] (n<sub>mean</sub>)=51, m<sub>mean</sub>)=33, molecular weight is about 70,000

[2] (n<sub>mean</sub>)=51, m<sub>mean</sub>)=90, molecular weight is about 25,000

[3] (n<sub>mean</sub>)=13, m<sub>mean</sub>)=9, molecular weight is about 65,000

While each of the segmented nypons described above itself has an antithrombotic activity as well as excellent durability, moldability and processability, a sufficient antithrombotic activity can not be obtained only by forming a layer of a segmented nylon on the surface where a substrate is brought into contact with a blood.

Thus, it is essential in the invention that the surface of a segmented nylon layer (the surface in contact with a blood) should be a spherulite (spherical crystal). This allows an excellent antithrombotic activity to be

such as a syringe, a blood sampling tube, a blood bag and accessories thereof.

A spherulite referred herein is a morphology of a polymer which is formed by growing fibrils around a core to form a spherical crystal, which appears as a protrusion of a hemisphere or analogous shape when observed by a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

While a mechanism by which a spherulite provides an excellent antithrombotic activity is not clear, it is assumed that the crystalline and noncrystalline moieties are aligned so that a firm micro-phase separation structure is established.

While the diameter of a spherulite is not particularly limited, it is preferably 0.5 to 50.0  $\mu\text{m}$ . A diameter within this range provides an especially excellent antithrombotic activity.

A medical device according to the invention is applied to a component which constitutes an extracorporeal blood circuit. A component of such circuit may for example be various tubes such as a blood pumping tube and a pump tube, a tapered connector for connecting tubes, an arterial or venous insertion catheter, a gas exchange membrane and a dialysis membrane for an artificial organ such as an artificial lung and an artificial kidney, a bubble trap, a blood bag, a chamber, a mix-infusion port, a centrifugal pump and the like.

Furthermore, an inventive device may also be applied to a device which is left in a living body, such as an artificial blood vessel, an artificial heart, an intervascular catheter, a catheter enclosing a lead for a pacemaker as well as a device for a blood infusion and a blood sampling

not limited.

A material for a substrate of a medical device may be the same to or different from a segmented nylon described above. When a different material is employed, it may for example be a flexible material such as polyvinylchloride, polyurethane, polypropylene, nylon, EVA, a silicone rubber and the like, a rigid material such as polypropylene, polycarbonate, high density polyethylene, an acrylic resin and the like.

Especially in the present invention, it is preferable that a material for a substrate contains substantially no plasticizer (plasticizer-free material).

A reason why it is preferable to use a plasticizer-free material is that a diffusion of a plasticizer into a segmented nylon layer can be avoided, that the substrate-binding performance is improved, and that the migration of the plasticizer to blood is avoided, thus presenting a high safety.

Those exemplified typically are a plasticizer-free material such as PVC-polyurethane copolymer, PVC-EVA copolymer, polyurethane and the like.

A method for producing a medical device according to the invention is described below.

A. When a segmented nylon layer is formed by a coating process, the following steps are employed.

1) Pretreatment step

The substrate of a medical device is subjected, if necessary, to a pretreatment such as washing and a hydrophilicity-imparting treatment. Especially to the surface on which a segmented nylon layer is to be formed, a hydrophilicity-imparting treatment is given in order to bind the layer tightly. Such treatment may typically be an acid treatment, a plasma treatment or an ozone treatment.

As a result, peeling of the segmented nylon layer can be avoided and the durability is enhanced, resulting in a capability of being used for a prolonged period.

## 2) Coating step

A solution containing the segmented nylon described above (hereinafter referred to as a coating solution) is coated onto the surface of the substrate which is to be in contact with blood.

A solvent for the coating solution may, for example, be formic acid, hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol, a solvent mixture of formic acid or isopropyl alcohol and the like.

While the concentration of a segmented nylon in a coating solution is not particularly limited, it is preferably 0.5 to 10.0 %.

At a concentration less than 0.5 % a spherulite can not be formed or tends to become uneven even if it can be formed, while at a concentration exceeding 10.0 % the surface becomes excessively irregular and tends to become uneven.

A coating solution may contain additives such as a nucleating agent and a stabilizer.

A method for coating may, for example, be a method in which a

substrate is immersed entirely in a coating solution, a method in which a coating solution is sprayed onto a substrate (shower method), a method in which a coating solution is applied using a roller or a brush. In the case of a medical device having a blood channel (e.g., circuit tube, artificial organ and artificial blood vessel), a coating solution is allowed to travel through the channel whereby depositing the solution onto the internal wall of the channel.

It is preferable to control the coating rate so that the dried layer has a thickness of 0.1 to 5.0  $\mu\text{m}$  as described above.

## 3) Drying step

The coating solution once coated onto a substrate is dried to form a layer of a segmented nylon.

The drying condition (temperature and time) may vary depending on the types and concentrations of the solvents employed, the types and shapes of the substrates and the like.

It is preferred that the drying temperature within the range from 40 to 80 °C. At temperature departing from this range, a spherulite can not be formed on the surface of a segmented nylon layer, or even if it can be formed, it is distributed unevenly or the diameter of the spherulite departs from the range specified above or may be deviated.

The drying step discussed here may be conducted using any known drying device (oven and vacuum drier).

In the case of a medical device having a blood channel, a warm air is allowed to travel through the channel whereby drying the device. In such case, the flow rate of the warm air may, for example, be 1 to 10 L/min.

In the invention, the procedure from the coating step and the drying step may be conducted twice or more, repetitively. In such case, the drying conditions described above may be effected at least at the final drying step in order to form a spherulite on the surface of a segmented nylon layer.

- B. When a medical device is formed by a melt molding step using a segmented nylon, the following steps are employed.
  - 1) A segmented nylon described above is molded using a injection molding machine or a press molding machine into a medical device (substrate) such as a connector or an artificial organ. In this step, the molding temperature is preferably 230 to 250 °C. The segmented nylon may contain additives such as a heat stabilizer and a nucleating agent.
  - 2) The surface of the molded article thus obtained is then treated with a solvent. The solvent may, for example, be formic acid, hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol and the like.A method for the treatment may, for example, be a method in which a solvent is sprayed onto a substrate (shower method) and a method in which a substrate is immersed in a solvent, and, in the case of a tubular medical device such as a connector, a solvent is allowed to travel through its channel.

The treatment period may be determined on the basis of the thickness of a substrate. For example, 5 to 30 seconds is enough for a film having the thickness of 5 mm. When the time period is less than 5 seconds, a spherulite can not be formed or tends to become uneven even if it can be formed. A time period of time exceeding 30 seconds may cause a change in the shape of the substrate.

3) After completion of the solvent treatment, the device is subjected to a drying step. The drying step is conducted similarly as in the coating process described above.

<Examples>

#### Experiment 1

##### (Inventive Example 1)

A tapered polycarbonate connector was provided as a substrate, which was immersed in a 0.4 % permanganic acid/sulfuric acid for two minutes, then washed thoroughly and dried, whereby rendering the surface hydrophilic.

Subsequently, a 6 % polytetramethyleneoxide - nylon 610/formic acid solution was introduced into the channel in a connector to coat the inner surface of the channel with this coating solution.

The coated solution was then dried by feeding a warm air at 70 °C to the channel in the connector at the flow rate of 3L/minutes over 6 hours, followed by a vacuum drying for 24 hours to form a segmented nylon layer having a thickness of 1.0 µm.

The condition of the surface of this segmented nylon layer exhibited a scanning electron microscope (SEM) photograph (x1000) shown in Figure 1.

1. It is evident in this figure that over the surface of the layer a spherulite whose mean diameter is about 5 µm is formed almost evenly.

For comparison, the condition of the inner surface of a connector which was not coated as described above exhibited a scanning electron microscope photograph (x1000) shown in Figure 3.

##### (Inventive Example 2)

As a substrate, a tube (outer diameter: 9 mm, inner diameter: 6 mm) of an extracorporeal blood circuit was provided. This tube was made from PVC-EVA copolymer (SEKISUI). This material was a plasticizer-free vinyl chloride-based material which contained no plasticizer.

The inner surface of this tube was coated with a 2% polytetramethyleneoxide - nylon 610/hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol.

In this coating step, one end of the tube was immersed in the coating solution, and from the other end the coating solution was sucked using a pump to fill the tube with the coating solution, and then the pumping was stopped and the level of the coating solution was allowed to be reduced constantly at 8.0 cm/minutes.

The coated solution was then dried by introducing a warm air at 70 °C into the tube at the flow rate of 3L/minutes over 2 hours, followed by a vacuum drying for 24 hours to form a segmented nylon layer having a thickness of 1.0  $\mu$ m.

The condition of the surface of this segmented nylon layer exhibited a scanning electron microscope photograph (x 1000) shown in Figure 2. It is evident in this figure that over the surface of the layer a spherulite whose mean diameter is about 5  $\mu$ m is formed almost evenly.

Instead of the circuit tube, an arterial/venous catheter made from the same material was subjected to the formation of the segmented nylon layer under the similar conditions, and the similar results were obtained.

#### Experiment 2

##### (Inventive Example 3)

Polypropyleneoxide - nylon 610 was subjected to an injection

molding at the mold temperature of 240 °C to obtain a block having a dimension of 10 x 3 x 50 mm, which was immersed in hexafluoroisopropyl alcohol for 10 seconds to treat the surface and then dried in an oven at 40 °C for 6 hours.

The condition of the surface before the treatment exhibited a scanning electron microscope photograph (x 2000) shown in Figure 4, while the condition of the surface after the treatment exhibited a scanning electron microscope photograph (x 2000) shown in Figure 5. As evident from these photographs, the surface before the treatment was flat but that after the treatment was imparted almost evenly with a spherulite whose mean diameter was about 5  $\mu$ m.

#### Experiment 3

A platelet dilating ability was examined by the following procedure.

The test substrates employed were Nos. 1 to 4 shown below.

##### No.1: PVC sheet

##### No.2: PVC-polyurethane copolymer sheet

No.3: PVC-polyurethane copolymer sheet having a layer of polytetramethyleneoxide-nylon 610 (thickness: 1.0  $\mu$ m, spherulite diameter: 5  $\mu$ m)

No.4: PVC-polyurethane copolymer sheet having a layer of polypropyleneoxide-nylon 610 (thickness: 1.0  $\mu$ m, spherulite diameter: 5  $\mu$ m)

The dimension of each of the test substrates No.1 to No.4 was 8 x 8 mm.

Subsequently, a PRP whose platelet count was adjusted at 105

counts/ $\mu\text{L}$  was employed as a sample and each 200  $\mu\text{L}$  was added dropwise to each of the test substrates No.1 to No.4, which was allowed to stand at room temperature for 30 minutes and then immobilized with glutaraldehyde.

After washing and drying, the platelet deposited was counted and summarized on the morphological basis (types I, II and III) by examining it using a scanning electron microscope (SEM).

<Morphological characterization>

I: From a disk shape in a normal condition, a spherical shape was formed and 1 to 3 pseudopodia were developed.

II: Four or more pseudopodia were developed and the cell body was enlarged to a half of the length of a pseudopodium.

III: The cell body was enlarged more than a half of the length of a pseudopodium and the cell body was crushed almost entirely.

Three samples were tested and the results obtained are represented in Table 1 shown below.

Table 1 Depositing platelet count

Sample	Type I	Type II	Type III	Total
No.1 (Comparative)	135 124	73 37	224 46	432 207
No.2 (Comparative)	58 148 144	33 199 40	69 235 53	160 582 229 237
No.3 (Inventive)	58 48 41	14 0 3	3 0 0	70 48 44
No.4 (Inventive)	44 34 28	12 0 2	3 0 0	49 34 30

As evident from Table 1, the test substrates No.3 and No.4 which

were Inventive Examples exhibited smaller depositing platelet counts with less degrees of the morphological change when compared with the test substrates No.1 and No.2 which were Comparatives.

#### Experiment 4

Similarly as in Experiment 3, the following test substrates were examined for their platelet dilating abilities.

The test substrates employed were Nos.5 and 6 shown below.

No.5: Injection-molded propyleneoxide-nylon 610 sheet (without spherulite)

No.6: Sheet obtained by treating the sheet of the test substrate No.5 with a solvent and forming a spherulite (diameter: 4  $\mu\text{m}$ ) on the surface

Table 2 Depositing platelet count

	Type I	Type II	Type III	Total
No.5 (Comparative)	33	12	3	48
No.6 (Inventive)	15	0	0	15

As evident from Table 2, the test substrates No.6 which was Inventive Example exhibited a smaller depositing platelet count with a less degree of the morphological change when compared with the test substrates No.5 which was Comparative.

#### <Effect of the Invention>

As describe above, according to a medical device according to the invention and a method for producing the same provide a medical device having an excellent antithrombotic activity is provided.

Accordingly, an anticoagulant such as heparin is not required to be administered, for example, when a blood circuit is used to perform a blood circulation for a prolonged period, whereby improving the safety to human.





好みしくは、熱品一非熱品のミクロドメイン構

造を形成するようなのがよい。

そのためには、構造式Iの部分で終わられるセグメント由分子(高分子体)は高極化度のも

のが好みしく、例えばR<sub>1</sub>がオクタメチレン基、R<sub>2</sub>がヘキサメチレン基のような炭素数が8個以下の直鎖状炭化水素基のものが好みしい。

また、構造式II中のnは1～400、好みしくは1～10でもよい。

構造式IおよびIIの部分の重合単位の両分子の分子量は特に限定されないが、通常における一般的な關係は特に限定されないが、両

頭部I部分が全体の10～50重量%程度のものが好みしい。

このような高分子化合物(セグメント化ナイロン)の分子量は特に限定されないが、好みしくは10,000～300,000、より好みしくは20,000～100,000である。

セグメント化ナイロンの具体例としては、次

この範囲のものは特に抗血栓性が優れるからである。

本発明の医療用器具は、血液体外循環装置の構成部材に適用される。この回路構成部材としては、送血チューブ、ポンプチューブ等の各

頭部I、頭部IIにおいて重要なことは、セグメント化ナイロンの層の範囲(血栓接觸面)を保有するカーテル、人工肺、人工腎臓等の人工臓器のガス交換膜や透析膜、バル

トロップ、血流バッヂ、チャンバー、注入口、追心ポンプ等が挙げられる。

ここで、本品とは、核を中心としてアクリル球を成形させ、一つの球状に極端化した高分子の形態をいい、電子顕微鏡(SEM)での観察により、半球状またはそれに類似した形状の突起として挙げられる。

これで、本品とは、核を中心としてアクリル球を成形させ、一つの球状に極端化した高分子の形態をいい、電子顕微鏡(SEM)での観察により、半球状またはそれに類似した形状の突起として挙げられる。

これらは明らかではないが、結晶部分と非結晶部分の配列を構え、ミクロ相分離構造を形成した状態となるからである。

なお、上記各器具は一例であって、これらに用いられた球形は明確ではないが、結晶部分と非結晶部分の配列を構え、ミクロ相分離構造を形成した状態となるからである。

医療用器具の器材の構成材料は、前記セグメント化ナイロンと同一のものでも異なるものが、

もよい。後者の場合、例えば、可塑性を有す

る材料として、ポリ塩化ビニル、ポリウレタン、ポリエチレン、ポリプロピレン、ナイロン、EVA、シリコーンゴム等、剛性を有する材料として、ポリプロピレン、ポリカーボネート、高密度ポリエチレン、アクリル樹脂等が挙げられる。

特に、本発明においては、器材の構成材料は、可塑性を実質的に含まないもの(無可塑性材料)が好みしい。

無可塑性材料を用いるのが好みしい理由は、可塑性のセグメント化ナイロン層中への抽出が防止され、器材との接着性が向上し、また、血液中への可塑剤の侵入もなく安全性が高いからである。

具体的には、無可塑性材料であるPVC-Pリカーレタン共重合体、PVC-EVA共重合体、ポリウレタン等を挙げができる。

次に、本発明の医療用器具の製造方法について説明する。

前述したセグメント化ナイロンを含むする血液(以下、血液層といつ)を器材の血液と直接的に接触する。

1) 前処理工程

マスキング、オゾン処理等が行われる。

これにより、セグメント化ナイロンの層の剥離等が防止され、耐久性が向上するため、表面の使用にも対応することができる。

2) 凝固工程

前述したセグメント化ナイロンを含むする血液(以下、血液層といつ)を器材の血液と直接的に接触する。

血液層の層は、半胱、ヘキサフロロイソプロピルアルコール、ギ酸ノイソプロピルアルコール混合浴槽等が挙げられる。

また、血液層中のセグメント化ナイロンの層は特に固定されないが、0.5～1.0～0.5%程度とするのが好みしい。

0.5%未満であると球晶が形成されないか、または形成されたとしても不均一となりやすくなり、また10.0%を越えると表面の凸凹が大きくなり、不均一になりやすくなるからである。

なお、血液層には、保育、安定剤等の添加物が添加されていてもよい。

他の方法としては、器材全体を血液層中に浸漬する方法、器材に血液層を吹き付ける(シャワー)方法、ローブまたはばけにより血液層を血液する方法等が挙げられる。また、血液層を育む器具(例えは、回路チューブ、人工臓器、人工血管)に対しても可能である。

なお、血液層は、公知の任意の乾燥装置(オープンヨウヒキ)および真空乾燥器(オーブン)を用いて行えよい。

また、血液層を育する器具用器具(例えは、その容器内に血液層を流通させて血液内面に付着させることも可能である。

なお、血液層は、乾燥時の層の厚さが前述した0.1～5.0μmとなるよう調整する。この場合、血液

の供給量は、例えば1～100%/分程度のものが可能である。

本実用では、油圧工場一観察工事を2回以上繰り返し行つてもよい。この場合、セグメント化ナイロンの層の表面を供給を脱離させる方法が、少なくとも最後の化成工程において、上記化成条件を行つて決定される。

B. 油圧用器具をセグメント化ナイロンにて脱離する場合、以下の工程より脱離される。

- 前記セグメント化ナイロンを斜面成形機やプレス成形機等を用いてコネクターや人工血管のケーシング等の医療用器具（基材）に脱離する。このとき、成形温度は、230～260°C程度であるのが好ましい。なお、セグメント化ナイロンには、熱安定剤および拘束剤等の添加物が添加されてもよい。
- 次に、上記成形物の表面を油圧にて処理する。油圧には、ギヤ、ヘキサフロリソング等を用いる。

## &lt;実験例&gt;

## 実験1

## (本実用例1)

（本実用例1）油圧工場一観察工事の内面の電子顕微鏡写真（100倍）を第3図に示す。

基材としてポリカーボネート製の直径コックアを用意し、これを0.4%過マンガン酸鉄／硫酸ナトリウム液に2分間浸漬し、次いで十分に洗浄、乾燥することにより表面を脱水化処理した。

次に、コネクタ内部の表面に6%ボリチルメチレンオキシドナイロン610/ギ酸酢液（イソプロピルアルコール）で構成されている。この材料は、可溶性として、この油圧を脱離内面にコーティングした。

その後、コネクタ内部の表面に、70℃の油圧を供給して6時間供給して油圧を脱離し、さらに2.4時間真空乾燥し、厚さ1.0mmのセグメント化ナイロンの層の表面を形成した。

このセグメント化ナイロンの層の表面の状態を、第1図の電子顕微鏡（SEM）写真（1000倍）に示す。これによると、油圧は平坦な表面であるが、油圧は平均圧（約5kg/cm<sup>2</sup>）によって均一に形成されている。

その後、チューブの内面に70℃の油圧を供給して油圧を脱離し、厚さ1.0mmのセグメント化ナイロンの層の表面を形成した。

油圧3.0/分で2時間供給して油圧を脱離し、さらに2.4時間真空乾燥し、厚さ1.0mmのセグメント化ナイロンの層の表面の状態を、第2図の電子顕微鏡写真（1000倍）に示す。これによると、油圧は平均圧（約5kg/cm<sup>2</sup>）によって均一に形成されている。

油圧3.0/分で2時間供給して油圧を脱離し、厚さ1.0mmの層（厚さ1.0mm）を形成した。これによると、層の表面には、平均圧（約5kg/cm<sup>2</sup>）によって均一に形成されている。

3. 油圧での脱離が終了した後は、乾燥を行つた。この乾燥は、前述した油圧を脱離した後も、30秒を経ると基材の形状が変形する場合がある。

3) 油圧での脱離が終了した後は、乾燥を行つた。このとき、成形温度は、230～260°C程度であるのが好ましい。なお、セグメント化ナイロンには、熱安定剤および拘束剤等の添加物が添加されてもよい。

4) 次に、上記成形物の表面を油圧にて処理する。油圧には、ギヤ、ヘキサフロリソング等を用いる。

3. 油圧について比較を行つたときの結果を下記表1に示す。

試料	1型	2型	3型	4型	計
No. 1 (比較例)	135	73	224	432	
No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 (本実用例)	124	57	46	107	180
No. 5 (本実用例)	68	33	69	160	

3. 油圧について比較を行つたときの結果を下記表2に示す。

3. 油圧について比較を行つたときの結果を下記表3に示す。

3. 油圧について比較を行つたときの結果を下記表4に示す。

No. 3 および 4 は、比較例である試料。1  
および 2 に比べ、粘着した血小板数が少なく、  
かつその形態変化もない。

実験 4

実験 3 と同様にして、以下の試料の血小板付  
着能試験を行った。  
試料として、下記 No. 6 および 6 を用意し  
た。  
No. 6 … ポリプロピレンオキシドニアノロン  
610 の射出成形シート（保溫なし）  
No. 6 … No. 6 を保溫処理し、表面に保溫（保  
温皿（4 口））を形成したシート

表 2 粘着血小板数

	1 回	2 回	3 回	4 回	計
(比較例)	33	12	3	4	44
(本実用)	15	0	0	15	45

表 2 から明らかなように、本実用例である

電子顕微鏡写真（1000 倍）である。

第 4 図は、試品を形成していないセグメント  
化ナイロン 610 の射出成形シートの電子顕微  
鏡写真（2000 倍）である。

第 6 図は、試品を形成している本実用例につ  
るセグメント化ナイロンの表面の形態を示す電  
子顕微鏡写真（2000 倍）である。

<発明の効果>  
以上述べたように、本実用の医療用接着剤およ  
びその製造方法によれば、抗血栓性に優れた医  
療用接着剤が提供される。  
従って、例えば血液回路を用いて長期間血液循  
環を行う際、例えばヘパリン等の抗凝固剤を投与  
する必要がなくなり、人体への安全性が高ま  
る。

4. 図面の簡単な説明  
第 1 図～第 6 図は、いずれも試品の表面を示  
す図面代用写真である。  
第 1 図および第 2 図は、それぞれ本実用に開  
するセグメント化ナイロンの表面の状態を示  
す電子顕微鏡写真（1000 倍）である。  
第 3 図は、ポリカーボネート製基材の表面の

実験 3 と同様にして、以下の試料の血小板付  
着能試験を行った。

実験 4

試料として、下記 No. 6 および 6 を用意し  
た。

No. 6 … ポリプロピレンオキシドニアノロン  
610 の射出成形シート（保溫なし）

No. 6 … No. 6 を保溫処理し、表面に保溫（保  
温皿（4 口））を形成したシート

表 2 粘着血小板数

	1 回	2 回	3 回	4 回	計
(比較例)	33	12	3	4	44
(本実用)	15	0	0	15	45

表 2 から明らかなように、本実用例である

電子顕微鏡写真（1000 倍）である。

第 4 図は、試品を形成していないセグメント  
化ナイロン 610 の射出成形シートの電子顕微  
鏡写真（2000 倍）である。

第 6 図は、試品を形成している本実用例につ  
るセグメント化ナイロンの表面の形態を示す電  
子顕微鏡写真（2000 倍）である。

出 脱 入 テ ル モ 株 式 会 社  
内 保 保 井 稔 久  
内 植 方 直 錠  
内 新 技 術 基 本 研 究 团  
代 表 人 分 田 石 井 一  
内 分 田 喬 田 通 旗



FIG. 3



FIG. 4

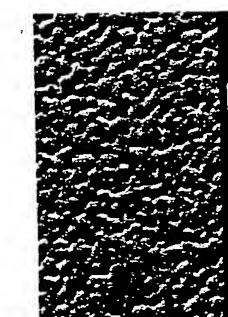


FIG. 5



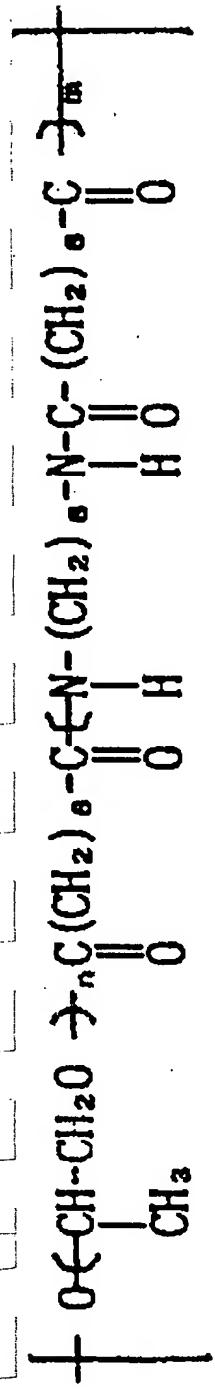
FIG. 6



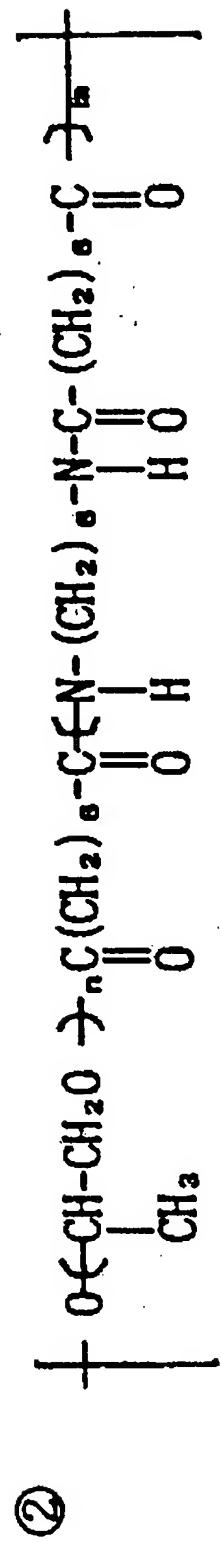
FIG. 7

第1頁の様き  
②免 明 者 告 略  
②免 明 者 平 浩 伸  
②免 明 者 井 伸 邦  
②免 明 者 片 伸 光  
②免 明 者 井 伸 光  
②免 明 者 園 伸 光  
②免 明 者 野 伸 光  
②免 明 者 方 伸 光

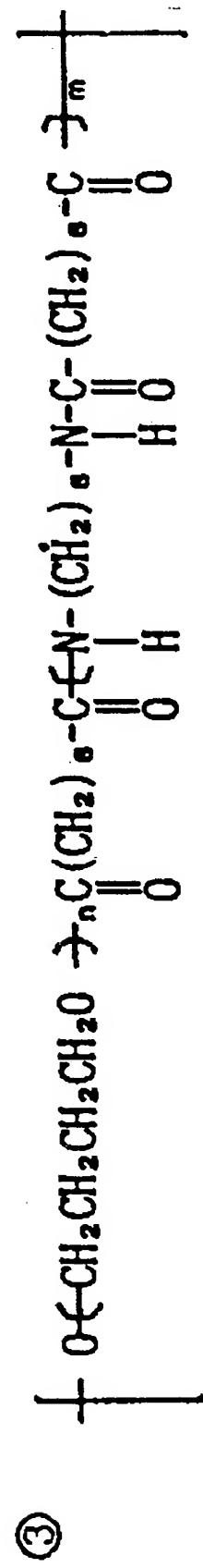
東京都杉並区阿佐谷北6-29-6  
東京都世田谷区若林4-29-8  
東京都日野市日野台2-3-22  
東京都練馬区小竹町2-40-102  
千葉県市川市国府台6-12-9-101



(n(平均)=51、 m(平均)=33、 分子量は約70,000)



(n(平均)=51、 m(平均)=90、 分子量は約25,000)



(n(平均)=13、 m(平均)=9、 分子量は約65,000)

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